Declassified	in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/10/21 : C CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	REPORT
•	INFORMATION REPORT CONFIDENTIAL	CD NO. 50X1-HUM
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SUBJECT	Swerdlow Machine Tool Factory, Leningrad	NO. OF PAGES
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1.	The Sverdlov Machine Tool Factory, Leningrad (Len Zavod imeni Sverdlova) is located at No. 29a Palyu Adjoining the factory on one side is the large Kr the Ministry of Metallurgy (Chief Directorate of and on the other side (across Arsenalnaya ulitsa) 1/n Frunze of the Ministry of Armaments. Farther the Lenstankolit Works (Leningrad Machine Tool For Machine Tool Construction and, to the east, the S Ministry of Heavy Machine Construction.	strovskaya Naberezhnaya.* asny Vyborzhets Works of Non-Ferrous Metal Industry), is Arsenal Factory No. 7 , behind this works, are undry) of the Ministry of
2.	The factory belongs to the Chief Directorate of t Industry of the Ministry of Machine Tool Construct	he Machine Tool Construction tion of the USSR.
	Products and Output	

- 3. At present the factory is producing horizontal boring machines (gorizontalno-rastochny stanck) of several types and special machine tools of several types, mainly for shipbuilding and transport machinery construction:
 - a. Horizontal boring machine type 262 D for treatment of articles requiring precise holes and precise distances between holes. The bulk (gabarit) of the machine is approximately 5,000 x 2,250 x 2,750 mm. Its weight, together with the support (lyunet), is about 11 tons. The cutput of the main motor is 6.5 kW. The size of the table is 1,000 x 800 mm. The machine is used for drilling, countersinking, boring and reaming, milling and thread cutting. Diameter of the spindle is 80 mm.
 - b. Horizontal boring machine type 262 G for very high-speed milling. Switching of gears is done in motion (na khodu). Diameter of the boring spindle is 110 mm.
 - c. Electric duplicate-milling machine (elektrokopirovalny frezerny stanok) 6441 for contour and volume copying. This machine was designed just before the war and was produced in small series. After the war, in 1947, only a few of these machines were produced, as a new improved machine has been designed which is now in production. This is:

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- d. Electric semi-automatic duplicate-milling machine type 6441 A. Produced in 1947, this machine is intended for contour and volume copying and treats complex surfaces (such as stemps, aircraft longerons, blades for jet engines, propellers, press-forms, etc.). Precision of treatment is down to 0.02 mm. The direct current motors of the copying appliance are controlled by electronic tubes (lampa). The bulk of the machine is 3,400 x 2,200 x 2,400 mm. The cutput of the main motor is 2.5 kW. The effective area of the table is 600 x 1,200 mm. The machine has 12 speeds, from 75 to 950 rpm. The weight of the machine is about 6,500 kgs. For this machine, a life-size pattern of an article is made of wood or some other material and the machine mills articles according to this pattern.
- Special two-spindle boring machine for boring locomotive pumps.
 Produced in small series.
- Special boring machine for high-speed boring of motor cylinders. Froduced in small series.
- g. Special boring machine for high-speed boring of axle-bearings (buksa).
- h. Several other types of machines.
- 4. By April 1949, about 40 of the electric semi-automatic duplicate-milling machines 6441 A had been produced.

approximate output as follows:

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- a. 1947: A total of about 180 machine tools of various types. Produced only in small series.
- b. 1948: About 400 machine tools of various types, some of which were produced in medium sories.
- c. 1949: In connection with the completion of new buildings and the arrival of new equipment and workmen, output will be considerably increased.

 output should be at least twice as great as that of 1948.

 Production in large series will start.

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Personnel

5. The number of workers is estimated at about 1,500 in December 1948. In 1949, new workens began to arrive and the number of personnel will be considerably increased this year.

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7. In April 1949, the director was Kovalchuk, who replaced the former director Petrov in the first half of 1947.

Chief Engineer: I. I. Verin

Head of the Design Office: P. G. Kogel

Chief Designer: Elyasberg

Designers: Kiriyanov, Druzhinski, Nazarov, Razygrayev, Serov, Daniyelyants

Source of Meterials

8. Castings are obtained mainly from the Lenstankolit Works, Leningrad. Some articles and appliances for equipment are obtained from the Antometic Machine Factory (Zavod Avtomatov) and the Machine Tool Accessories Factory (Zavod Stankoprinadlezhnostei), both in Leningrad.

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General State of the Factory

- 9. Before the wer this factory was one of the outstanding machine tool factories of the USSR, producing mainly various types of planing machines, horizontal boring machines, heavy boring and turning lathes (karuselny stanck) type UK-159, and many other types.
- During the war this area, because of the concentration of important factories, was subjected to intensive aerial bombardment. The Sverdlov Factory was very soverely damaged, especially the main building, which was completely demolished (hit by more than 10 bombs, some of which weighed 1,000 kgs). Other buildings also suffered more or less severely. The principal equipment and personnel, with all the designers, were evacuated.
- 11. Restoration of the factory began only at the end of 1945, later than that of the other muchine tool factories of Leningrad. The restoration is in the hands of the Lenstankostroi Trust, which is restoring all the machine tool factories of Leningrad town and oblast. Enormous sums have been allocated by the Government for the restoration of Leningrad; e.g., in 1947 500,000 mil/ion rubles were spent and in 1948 more than 600,000 million rubles. The restoration of the factory progressed very slowly.
- 12. At the end of 1945, some of the factory's former designers and personnel returned. Several of the small buildings were restored and the factory started to work, at first mainly on designing new types of machine tools. later, on the arrival of equipment, machine tools, apparatus, and tools, the production of machine tools in small series was begun. For production in large series there were insufficient accommodations, equipment, and personnel.
- 13. Factory buildings are under construction all the time and as of April 1949 the main milding was almost completed and a start had been made with the installation of equipment, machine tools, cranes, and other holsting machinery. New young workmen, trained at industrial schools Nos. 17 and 19 and F20 schools, began to arrive at the factory in 1949. At the factory it is said that large serial production will begin in the middle of 1949 and that in 1951 the factory will reach its pre-war output.

Comments: The name of the street is shown on maps as Sverdlovskava Naberezhnava, in the Palvustrovo District of Leningrad. This description of the location of the Sverdlov Factory appears to be correct, but the locations given for some of the surrounding factories do not quite agree with avail-

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able city plans.

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